

Daily Tasks 6–26 Citation

Works Cited for #ExposeBillGates

Measles Cases and Outbreaks. (2020, June 9). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html>

The CDC data of Measles cases and outbreaks showed the potential danger of anti vaccine movement, which can lead to the reemergence of infectious diseases in areas where they had been eradicated or nearly gone. This data offered context to the community that I will discuss in my research and the danger they propose to the society.

Szabo, L. (2020, June 16). How anti-vaccine activists are using COVID-19 to boost their movement. Spectrum | Autism Research News. <https://www.spectrumnews.org/opinion/how-anti-vaccine-activists-are-using-covid-19-to-boost-their-movement/>

This report detailed the anti vaccine community and their current development during COVID-19. This report offered context to the community that I will discuss in my research.

Meisenzahl, M. (2020, June 15). A Bill Gates conspiracy theory trended on Twitter, as the billionaire continues to be at the center of false coronavirus claims. Business Insider Nederland. <https://www.businessinsider.nl/expose-bill-gates-coronavirus-conspiracy-theory-trends-on-twitter-2020-6?international=true&r=US>

This report detailed the context behind the conspiracy theory propagation on Twitter concerning Bill Gates and his vaccine support. This will offer context to the #ExposeBillGates hashtag that I will be studying.

Kouzy, R., Abi Jaoude, J., Kraitem, A., El Alam, M. B., Karam, B., Adib, E., Zarka, J., Traboulsi, C., Akl, E. W., & Baddour, K. (2020). Coronavirus Goes Viral: Quantifying the COVID-19 Misinformation Epidemic on Twitter. *Cureus*, 12(3), e7255. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.7255>

This article analyzed the magnitude of misinformation spreading on Twitter regarding the coronavirus epidemic and concluded that the misinformation spread on social media is alarming. This article gives context for my analysis of misinformation analysis concerning COVID-19 and also provides an example of how to use coding tweets to study rumors.

Fang, J., Wei, W., Liang, Z., Edward, D., Yang, C., Lu, C., & Naren, R. (2014). Misinformation Propagation in the Age of Twitter. *Computer*, vol. 47, no. 12, pp. 90–

94. Retrieved from <https://doi.ieeecomputersociety.org/10.1109/MC.2014.361>

This article used qualitative methods to analyze the propagation of lies, half-truths, and rumors on Twitter during the Ebola crisis and argued that the way they spread is very similar to the true news. This article provides an example of how to use hashtags to study rumors on Twitter and how to visualize relevant results.

Misinformation related to the COVID-19 pandemic. (n.d.). In Wikipedia. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misinformation_related_to_the_COVID-19_pandemic

This Wikipedia page explained the misinformation related to the COVID-19 pandemic in a very detailed way. This provides context when I analyze rumors related to the tweets.

Bursztyn, Leonardo, et al. Misinformation During a Pandemic. w27417, National Bureau of Economic Research, June 2020, p. w27417. Retrieved from <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27417>

This article studied the effects of COVID-19 media coverage on downstream health outcomes, showing that areas with greater exposure to the downplaying the threat of COVID-19 experienced a greater number of cases and deaths. This shows the possible danger of misinformation in a public crisis like COVID-19 and provides context for my analysis and discussions.